FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Russia launched first man-made earth satellite, tested powerful new H-weapon.

Polish students rioted over suppression of weekly paper.

United States

President reaffirmed refusal to withdraw troops from Little Rock unless Ark. Gov. Faubus promised to enforce LRHS desegregation.

Hoffa elected Teamsters president despite new charges lodged against him by Senate probers.

Knowland became candidate for Calif. gubernatorial nomination.

Brooklyn Dodgers decided to move to Los Angeles.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EARTH SATELLITE

USSR Launches 'Sputnik'

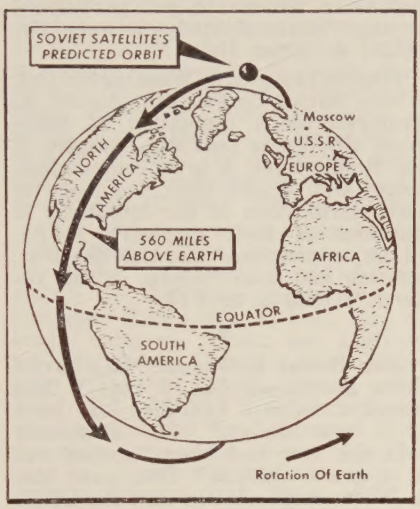
Sphere Circles Earth. The Soviet Govt. announced Oct. 5 that it successfully had launched "the first artificial earth satellite" into space Oct. 4 from an unspecified "carrier rocket" site in the USSR. [See pp. 273B1, 33E2; Vol. XVI, 319E1, 6D3]

The announcement, issued through Tass news agency, disclosed that "Sputnik"* had attained an orbital velocity of approximately 18,000 mph. at altitudes of up to 560 mi. above the earth. It said the satellite was "describing elliptical trajectories around the earth," completing each circuit in 95 min.†

Tass reported that the satellite was "of spherical shape, 58 cm. [22.835 in.] in diameter & weighs 83.6 kg. [184.306 bl.]." it described the sphere as "fitted with steel radio transmitters continuously emitting signals" on 2 frequencies. The orbit was reported as "inclined at an angle of 65° to the equatorial plane."

The USSR conceded that "there are no data available at present for determining the exact period of the satellite's existence." It said, however, that "several more" Soviet satellites would be launched during the Intl. Geophysical Year to further scientific research. "Artificial satellites," it said, "will pave the way for space travel."

The U.S. Naval Research Lab. in Washington reported Oct. 5 that it had monitored radio signals from the satellite as it made 3 circuits above the earth in the N.Y.-Washington area. Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory officials said Oct. 6 that the first U.S. visual sighting had been made at 11:01 am. in College, Alaska by Dr. Gordon B. Little, director of the U. of Alaska's Geophysical Station.



Earth satellite launched by USSR Oct. 4 traveled in pole-to-pole direction as indicated by arrows encircling globe. Earth's west-to-east rotation caused satellite to pass over different regions as it encircled globe every 96.2 minutes. (Wide World map)

Visual sightings & monitored satellite radio signals were reported throughout the world Oct. 5-9, except for a brief period Oct. 8 when the sphere's radio transmitter appeared to have faded out.

Moscow radio said Oct. 7 that the nose of the rocket used to launch the satellite also had become space-borne and was orbiting about the earth at 18,000 mph., 680 mi. behind "Sputnik." Moscow "Pravda" reported Oct. 9 that the protective cone which had shielded the satellite during its launching had joined the sphere & rocket component in their orbit.

Launching Detailed. "Pravda," revealing the first details of the satellite launching, said Oct. 9 that "an extremely accurate & effective system of automatic controls was designed for the rocket to insure the earlier determined trajectory necessary to take the satellite to its orbit. . . . The rocket was fired vertically." Also disclosed by "Pravda": the sphere, constructed "of aluminum alloys," was filled with gaseous nitrogen, which was circulated in flight to stablize internal temperatures; the satellite contained "light-sensitive elements" which altered the frequencies & duration of the sphere's radio signals to report temperature changes & other ionospheric data.

"Pravda" asserted that, in an effort to blaze "the way to future interplanetary voyages," the USSR was planning to launch a "satellite having animals as passengers for the purpose of studying the behavior of living organisms during cosmic flights."

Red Experts Explain. Dr. A. A. Blagonravov, Soviet artillery offier & missile expert, told a U.S. TV audience via NBC's "Youth Wants to Know" Oct. 6 that the Soviet satellite had not been launched as part of the USSR's Intl. Geophysical Year contribution but that the world would be informed in advance of the next Soviet launching. Blagonravov, who appeared on NBC-TV with Soviet scientists S. M. Poloskov & A. M. Kasatskin, had told an IGY conference in Washington Oct. 3 that a satellite achieving an altitude of 500--1,500 mi. could remain aloft for 30 yrs.

Maj. Gen. G. I. Pokrovsky, Red Army missile expert, wrote in "Moskovskaya Pravda" Oct. 6 that the rocket engine used to power the satellite's carrier was more powerful than but "closely related" to the one used in the Soviet ICBM. [See p. 273B2]

Prof. Y. A. Pobedonostsev, in an article for "Soviet Aviation," disclosed Oct. 6 that the sphere had been carried into space by a 3-stage rocket, the first stage reaching 4,340-4,650 mph., the 2d 11,160-12,400 mph., and the 3d-stage booster 18,000 mph. at a distance of 625 mi. from the initial launching site.

Western Scientific Reaction. Western scientists indicated astonishment at news of the satellite launching. They especially were impressed at reports of the sphere's weight (9 times the 21½ lb. of the U.S. "Vanguard" project's planned satellite) and altitude (twice the Vanguard sphere's projected 300 mi.).

Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the U.S. Natl. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year, said Oct. 4 that the Soviet satellite's weight was "fantastic," and proved that "they can launch much heavier ones."

William A. Holaday, retiring Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson's special aide for guided missiles, denied,

* Soviet scientists' name for the satellite; literally, "something that is traveling with a traveler," in this case, the earth.

† Moscow radio reported Oct. 6 that more precise scientific calculations had established the satellite's average speed as 17,896 mph. The sphere's corrected circuit time was calculated at 96.2 minutes.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volnumes

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however that the satellite launching had proved Soviet missile superiority. He declared Oct. 4 that the U.S. had never regarded itself as in a satellite "race" with the USSR. He said the U.S.' satellite program would "proceed as presently scheduled."

U.S. Political Reaction. News that Russia had launched an earth satellite prompted several Senators to demand Oct. 5 an investigation of whether the U.S. Govt. was lagging in development of long-range missiles. Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) said that if Russia's "now known superiority over the U.S. develops into a supremacy, the position of the free world will be critical." Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) called Russia's launching of the satellite a "devastating blow to the prestige of the U.S. as the leader in the scientific & technical world." Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) declared that it was time for Americans "to be less concerned with the depth of the pile on the new broadloom rug or the height of the tail fin on the new car and to be more prepared to shed blood, sweat & tears if this country & the free world are to survive." Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) appraised the Soviets' earth-satellite exploit as "nothing to worry us" but "something to tell us to keep on our toes."

Khrushchev Offers Controls. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said Oct. 7 that the USSR would be willing to subject earth satellites & unmanned missiles to international control under a U.S.-Soviet agreement. Khrushchev, interviewed in Moscow by "N.Y. Times" correspondent James Reston, said there would be no difficulty over control of missiles or any other modern weapons if the U.S. & USSR could come to an agreement based on peaceful co-existence. Conceding that both East & West would suffer huge losses in any missile war, Khrushchev warned that recent rocket developments had rendered conventional manned aircraft obsolete. [See pp. 305D3, 273D3]

(Khrushchev told visiting British Parlt. members Cyril Osborne & Capt. Henry B. Kerby Oct. 8 that the USSR had more than the earth satellite & ICBM "up [its] sleeve." He warned Western nations to realize that "the Soviet Union is no longer a peasant country" and "it is dangerous to take this view." Khrushchev repeated that the "age of the bomber is over. You might as well throw them on the fire. You cannot send human flesh & blood to fight" missiles.)

Dulles Vs. U.S.-Soviet Pact. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen Oct. 8 that the U.S. would be willing to cooperate with the USSR in establishing an international study of ways to control space missiles & earth satellites. But he rejected Khrushchev's suggestion that they be controlled through a bilateral U.S.-Soviet agreement.

Dulles, who had met earlier Oct. 8 with Pres. Eisenhower & disarmament aide Harold E. Stassen, said that although the Soviet launching had been " a good scientific achievement," he doubted that it had won Russia more than a propaganda advantage. Dulles said any U.S.-Soviet satellite study should be carried on separately from the current East-West disarmament effort under way in the UN. [See pp. 305B1, 281B1, 273G2]

(State Dept. spokesmen had insisted earlier Oct. 8 that the U.S. would join "multilateral" space-missile control talks but would not participate in any "bilateral study between the [U.S.] & Soviet Union.")

(Dulles had met in Washington Oct. 5 with Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko for a discussion of East-West differences over disarmament & the Middle East. A brief communiqué issued Oct. 5 said they had met "to seek clarification of the intentions & positions of their respective Govts. on major questions" and that the 4-hr. meeting had been "helpful in this respect.") [See p. 297F1]

●

New Soviet H-Weapon. The Soviet Govt. announced Oct. 7 that it had tested a "mighty hydrogen war head of a new design." The statement said the test had been "carried out at a great altitude." This gave rise to Western speculation that the USSR had tested a nuclear warhead capable of being carried by its ICBM. [See p. 306F1]

Khrushchev told the "N.Y. Times" Oct. 7 that the new H-weapon had been tested in the USSR Oct. 6.

(The 2 final nuclear detonations of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.'s 1957 Nevada test series were carried out at its Nevada proving grounds Sept. 28 & Oct. 7.) [See p. 306A-B2]

MIDDLE EAST

Turkish-Syrian Clash. Turkish border gendarmes & Syrian police exchanged gunfire for nearly an hour in the Nizip-Jerablus area Oct. 8. The incident, said to have followed a series of border clashes resulting from Syrian smuggling, reportedly began when Syrian police stopped Turkish workmen in a free zone near the border and wounded one man when the Turks fled toward Turkish territory. Acting Syrian Forgn. Min. Khalil Kallas protested the incident Oct. 8. Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar protested to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Oct. 8 against the alleged threat of Turkish troops massed on Syria's border. [See p. 297E1, F3]

Menderes-Bulganin Note. Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes Sept. 30 denied Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's charge that Turkey had planned aggression against Syria. Menderes' reply, contained in a letter to Bulganin made public Oct. 5, charged Syria with "arming itself speedily far beyond its logical defensive needs," "perhaps" with an eye to being "turned into an armament depot eventually to be used by others." Menderes urged that Bulganin consider "discontinuance of your policy pursued in the Middle East & especially in Syria." [See p. 297E-D1]

TURKS PUT ON GUARD. Soviet Communist Party First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in remarks at an East German reception in Moscow Oct. 7, observed that Turkish leaders "have concentrated so many Turkish forces against Syria that they have left their frontiers with us almost bare." Khrushchev advised the Turks to "have a good think about this. When the cannons start to shoot & the rockets to fly, it may be too late." [See pp. 313G2, 297B1]

Syria Charges U.S. Threats. Syrian Forgn. Min. Bitar, addressing the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Oct. 7, charged the U.S. with "acts of provocation, military demonstration, the massing of forces on our frontiers & threats directed against Syria." Bitar cited "a 6th Fleet patrolling within sight of our coast." He said that Syria had sought Soviet-bloc arms only to offset "the great quantities of arms given to Israel from the Western powers." [See pp. 313C-D2, 290G1-A2]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., commenting on Bitar's remarks Oct. 7, recalled the U.S.' "leadership in opposition to the invasion of Egypt" by Britain, France & Israel in 1956 [see Vol. XVI, pp. 361B1-364D3]. Lodge said this U.S. action "makes it inconceivable that we should now be guilty of the colonialist activity" Bitar alleged.

Arabs Defend Syria. Speaking before the Gen. Assembly Oct. 3, Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi said that Egypt would not permit "that even a finger-tip of Syria be hurt, or a hair of Syria be ruffled, by any aggressor." Fawzi charged that the "clamor" against Syria was part of Western interference that had made the Mid-East "the most distraught & tortured area in the World." [See p. 313E2]

Iraqi UN delegate Moussa al-Shabandar, speaking in the assembly Oct. 3, blamed Israel, rather than communism, "as the real source of the upheavals in the Arab world" [see p. 282C1]. Dr. Yusuf Haikal of Jordan told the assembly Oct. 7 that the "roots of basic difficulties . . . stem from the Zionist movement & the Israeli policy of expansion." [See p. 307E-G2]

The Arab states, however, were warned in an assembly speech Oct. 8 by Dr. Charles Malik, Lebanese Forgn. Min., that their problems could not be resolved through "an alliance with communism." Malik said that Lebanon, as an Arab state, would "instantly come to the support of Syria, if she is attacked," but that

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in East-West matters it "unreservedly ranges itself on the side of the free world." [See p. 282C-F2]

'Ike' Denies Saudi Rift. Questioned by newsmen on the recent pro-Syrian spech of Saudi Arabian UN delegate Ahmed Shukairy [see p. 313B2], Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Oct. 3 that he had received Oct. 2 a "message of warm friendship" from King Saud of Saudi Arabia. Asserting that he did "not know what particular thing" inspired Shukairy's speech, the President said that the Syrian situation seemed "to be solidifying" and that the "original alarm of countries like Lebanon, Jordan & Iraq and, to some extent, Saudi Arabia, seems to have been quieted by what they have learned." [See p. 289E2]

(U.S. State Dept. spokesmen, who had denied any recent exchange of messages between Mr. Eisenhower & King Saud, said Oct. 3 that they had not been informed of the latest messages. They said that U.S. policy toward Syria remained as stated previously.) [See pp. 289E2, 282A1]

UN Refugee Aid Pledged. 21 UN members & Switzerland pledged a total of $28,734,000 toward 1958 UN programs for Arab refugees at a Gen. Assembly fund-raising session in New York Oct. 4. The pledges, including the U.S.' $21.5 million & Britain's $2.7 million, followed an appeal for $48.7 million for Arab refugees made by Dir.-Gen. Henry R. Labouisse of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. 11 UN members & Switzerland pledged an additional $3.2 million (U.S. pledge: $2,233,000) Oct. 4 for the UN Refugee Fund, used largely to aid European refugees. Yugoslavia, the only Communist state to pledge aid, gave $40,000 for UNRWA. [See pp. 70B3, 55C2]

SOVIET BLOC

Polish Riots. Several persons were injured & nearly 200 were reported arrested when students & other civilians clashed with police & mobile guards in Warsaw Oct. 3-7 [see p. 258G1]. Rioting began Oct. 3 when police used tear gas & clubs to disperse an estimated 2,000 students demonstrating against Govt. suppression of "Po Prostu," leftist student weekly prominent in the Oct. 1956 upheaval that carried to power Polish Communist Party First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka [see Vol. XVI, pp. 345B1-347C2]. (Among the injured Oct. 3: Peter Isaacs, London "Times" photographer, & Franco Fabiani, Italian "L'Unita" reporter.) Student-police clashes continued Oct. 4 & 5. Observers reported that numbers of adults & apparent vandals joined the protests Oct. 5-7, making them anti-Govt. & anti-police riots.

A CP Central Com. communiqué formally announced a ban on "Po Prostu" Oct. 5 despite student demands for a free press and an end to what was termed a "regime of fear." The students' declaration had been approved Oct. 4 by a mass meeting at the Warsaw Polytechnic School. "Trybuna Ludu," Warsaw CP newspaper, said Oct. 5 that the student weekly had been banned for opposing party policy and for "falsely & mendaciously" representing "the economic & political situation in Poland."

Gomulka, who was believed responsible for the "Po Prostu" ban, met with Warsaw newspaper editors Oct. 5 and made clear to them that he would enforce recent party decisions to end press criticism of the Polish Govt. Addressing workers in Warsaw Sept. 8, Gomulka had called on Poles to aid courts, police & control bodies in maintaining order & social discipline. (The Polish CP directorate Sept. 26 upheld workers' rights to strike but forbade CP members to join in strikes. It demanded party trials for Communists refusing to aid anti-strike efforts.) [See p. 283G3]

(The Polish Govt. announced Sept. 4 that Marian Minor, a member of the pro-Soviet "Natolin group" in the Polish CP, had been demoted from Domestic Trade Min. to Dep. Min. of Light Industry. Minor was replaced by Mieczyslaw Lesz, ex-State Planning Com. Dep. Chrmn. [see p. 66B3, Vol. XVI, 234D2]. Kazimierz Jaworski, demoted as Industrial Construction Dep. Min. when Gomulka rose to power, was reported Sept. 6 to have defected to the West while on a business trip to East Berlin.)

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, told Warsaw students Oct. 6 that he understood their "yearning for freedom of speech & thought" but that they "should respect what you [the students] have." Wyszynski, in a sermon marking the opening of the Polish academic year, asked students to "understand that our country is in a particularly difficult situation." [See p. 284A2]

Americans Leave Red China. 14 of 41 young Americans who defied a State Dept. ban on travel to Red China returned to Moscow from Peiping Oct. 5 and were informed by Edward Killiam, U.S. consular official in Moscow, that their passports were valid only for return to the U.S. Shelby Tucker Jr., 22, of Pass Christian, Miss. had returned to Moscow Sept. 8 after being ordered expelled from Red China Aug. 31 for refusing to show officials his passport. He was permitted to continue to England to resume his studies at Oxford U. Earl R. Richardson, 28, of Oakland, Calif. left China via Hong Kong Sept. 14 & relinquished his passport to U.S. officials in Honolulu Sept. 17. [See pp. 283B3, 274A3]

The State Dept. had announced Sept. 18 that it would seize the passports of all 41 students who broke U.S. passport & currency regulations to visit China. It said that Tucker had been notified that his passport would be cancelled unless he returned to the U.S. within 60 days or requested a State Dept. hearing on his case. It said that a "final decision" had been made not to permit William Worthy, Baltimore "Afro-American" correspondent who visited China, to renew his passport. [See p. 131F3]

10 of the U.S. youths had visited Sept. 7 with John T. Downey, 27, & Richard Fecteau, 30, U.S. civilians jailed by Red China for allegedly dropping supplies to saboteurs in Manchuria. The students reported Sept. 8 that Fecteau, imprisoned in Peiping, had admitted working for the Central Intelligence Agency when shot down on a flight from Korea to Japan in 1952. Other young Americans visited Shanghai Sept. 19 and were permitted to see 3 U.S. civilians imprisoned as spies: Hugh F. Redmond, 37, and Revs. Joseph McCormick, 64, & John Wagner, 50, Roman Catholic priests. [See pp. 274B3, 131G3]

China News Ban. Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, meeting with 10 of the U.S. students, charged Sept. 7 that the U.S. "State Dept. put an end to the matter [of exchanging newsmen] by refusing reciprocal rights of coverage to Chinese reporters." Chou had told a reception for the visiting Americans Sept. 6 that Red China's "door is always open" but "it should be on an equal & mutual basis." [See p. 274B2]

The U.S. rejected Sept. 12 a formal Communist Chinese request for an agreement "to give permission to an equal & reciprocal basis for correspondents . . . to enter their respective countries for news coverage. "The Chinese offer, made earlier Sept. 12 in a Geneva meeting between Wang Pingnan, Chinese Amb. to Poland, & U. Alexis Johnson, U.S. Amb. to Czechoslovakia, was rejected on grounds that under U.S. law, any Chinese visa application must be considered on an individual basis. The U.S. urged that Red China handle American newsmen's visas in the same way.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in a letter Sept. 24 (made public Oct. 3) to J. R. Wiggins, "Washington Post & Times Herald" exec. ed., said that current American restrictions on travel to Red China did not violate freedom of the press since they were applied to the general public, not just to reporters. [See p. 274C1]

(In a letter made public Sept. 17 to Prentis C. Hale, Squaw Valley [Calif.] Olympic Winter Games Organizing Com. pres., Dulles had announced that "qualified Olympic officials & athletes" from all Communist countries, including Red China, would be admitted to take part in the 1960 Olympic winter games. Dulles said that the U.S. would honor Olympic regulations against discrimination due to "country or place of origin" and waive fingerprinting requirements but not health or security checks required for U.S. entry.) [See p. 291A3]

Kadar in China. Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar, accompanied by State Min. Gyorgy Marosan, was welcomed to Peiping Sept. 27 by Premier Chou. Kadar, who defended his Govt. at a meeting with Peiping U. students Sept. 28, told another Peiping audience Oct. 3 that Hungary's rebels & members of the "Imre Nagy clique" were similar to those "rightists" who opposed China's Communist regime. Kadar said that "our most valuable

experience" had been "not to persuade those rebels who have gone over to the enemy camp" to return, "but to wipe them out as enemies." "There should," he said, "be no compromise in dealing with counter-revolutionaries," he said. [See p. 283E2]

A joint statement issued Oct. 4 on talks between Chou & Kadar charged the U.S. with attempting to "seize control over Syria" and to suppress Asian-African "national liberation."

Yugoslavia's imprisoned ex-Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas was sentenced Oct. 5 to an extra 7 yrs. of "strict imprisonment" for creating hostile propaganda against the Yugoslav Govt. by smuggling his book, "The New Class," out of Yugoslavia for publication in the U.S. Djilas, tried Oct. 4 in Sremska Mitrovica, had told the court that he stood by his book "in the way it was written from the first to the last letter." [See pp. 275C-D2, 250A-B2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL RIGHTS

Little Rock

President's Terms. Pres. Eisenhower announced at his press conference Oct. 3 that "2 different situations could justify the withdrawal of federal troops" from Little Rock: "(1) the satisfactory & unequivocal assurance that the orders of the federal court would not be obstructed and that peace & order would be maintained in connection therewith"; (2) "an actual, factual development of peaceful conditions to the extent where the local city police would say, 'There will be no difficulty that we can't control in the carrying out of this court's orders.' "

The President denied that troops were in Little Rock "as a part of the segregation problem." "They are there," he said, "to uphold the courts . . . under a law that was passed in 1792 [see p. 316C1] because it was early discovered that unless we supported the courts in whose hands are all our freedoms & our liberties, our protection against autocratic government, then the kind of government set up by our forefathers simply would not work."

Mr. Eisenhower said Southern Governors trying to mediate also "opposed & differed with" the Supreme Court's desegregation decision but "are doing their duty as good citizens & responsible officials." The President said he believed Arkansas Gov. Faubus, by contrast, "is mistaken . . . and is doing a disservice to the city & to his state." [See p. 315C1-A3]

Faubus' Pledge Debated. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 3 threw new light on his reason for rejecting Faubus' Oct. 1 statement on assuming control should federal troops quit Little Rock.

The mediating Governors reportedly had received Mr. Eisenhower's & Faubus' agreement that the President would recall the troops after Faubus issued a statement saying he would assume full responsibility for maintaining law & order and declaring that the court's orders "will not be obstructed." Faubus was accused of violating his agreement by adding the words "by me" to the non-obstruction pledge and by inserting such language as: "It has never been my intention to obstruct the orders of the federal courts. . . . I am prepared, as I have always been, to resume full responsibility for maintaining law & order. . . . This has been consistently my stand & viewpoint. . . . I will again resume full responsibility, in cooperation with local authorities," for law & order.

Faubus told reporters Oct. 2 that he had agreed to make a statement covering the "2 points"—non-obstruction and law & order—but that "I write my statements. . . . They can write theirs. . . ." He had added the words "by me" because "I'm speaking for myself," not "for other people," he declared. But he said he would prevent others from obstructing court orders "to the best of my ability." He said he had informed the White House conferees that he would make the "by me" addition 20 minutes before the White House had issued its preliminary statement. He reported that he had delivered the message by phone to Frank A. Bane, executive secy. of the Council of State Governors, and that Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D., N.C.), chairman of the mediating Governors, "was standing by."

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Oct. 3 that Faubus' additions (excluding "by me") "merely took the situation back to where it was before federal troops arrived. . . . Under that situation, there was no revocation of [Faubus'] orders to the Guard . . . [to] prevent the entry of those Negro children into the high school." [See p. 315C1, D2-A3]

The President indicated that he & the mediating Governors "thought we had an understanding" with Faubus to issue the statement without additions that changed its effect [see p. 314D2, A3]. He indicated that he also had thought he had an understanding with Faubus at their meeting in Newport, after which "I certainly thought that, at the very least, the orders to the Guard to prevent the carrying out of the court's orders were going to be modified." [See p. 315G1]

After studying the President's press conference remarks, Faubus told reporters Oct. 3 that his Oct. 1 statement provided the "unequivocal assurance" demanded by Pres. Eisenhower that the court's orders would not be obstructed and that peace & order would be maintained.

Faubus charged that "they want complete & unconditional surrender" such as Mr. Eisenhower had demanded "when we were at war with Germany." "They may come in & take over as they have done," he declared, "but not on my volition will I surrender my powers as chief executive" of Arkansas. "For me to give up my discretionary powers would be to set a dangerous precedent for every other Governor in the Federal Union."

President Vs. Force. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Oct. 3 that he still thought using troops "to attempt to dictate to any portion of the South as to what they should do & . . . should not do, before compulsion arose, would be the greatest mistake you could make." "No one can deplore more than I do the sending of federal troops anywhere. It is not really American, except as it becomes absolutely necessary for the support of the institutions that are vital to our form of government."

The President reiterated that "it has got to be the sentiment, the good will, the good sense of the whole citizenry that enforces law," that "you have got to win the hearts & minds of men to the logic & the decency of a situation before you are finally going to get real compliance." He held that "leadership of the White House can be exercised only . . . through giving the convictions of the President & exhorting citizens to remember America as well as their own private prejudices."

Faubus Accuses Troops. Faubus charged Oct. 7 that soldiers assigned to Central H.S. had followed girls to their dressing rooms. His accusation was labeled false by the White House, the Army & Little Rock's Supt. of Schools. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty denounced the charge as "completely untrue & completely vulgar."

Faubus made his accusation in a letter addressed to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker as "Commander of Occupation Troops." Walker returned the letter unopened because of the form of address & because Faubus had made its contents public before sending it.

Faubus said in his letter that he had "received a number of complaints from parents . . . about your troops accompanying the girl students to their dressing room." Faubus suggested that, if Walker considered "invasion of the privacy of the girls' dressing rooms" necessary, "it would appear more seemly" if WACs were used "rather than the male soldiers armed with rifles, bayonets & billy clubs." He said in his letter that Walker had the "mission of integrating" the school and declared: "If federal troops are to remain as long as forcible integration of the school is necessary, then it is my opinion that you & your troops will be here for a long time."

Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker announced Oct. 7 that the Army "can find no shred of evidence to support" Faubus' "vulgar charge," either through school authorities & faculty or officers of troops on duty at the school. Faubus, insisting on the truth of his charge, showed reporters Oct. 9 2 photos of officers & enlisted men crossing an outdoors play area in which girls in gym costume were exercising. He said the troops "indiscretion" in walking among "shorts-clad girls during their gym classes"

was an indication that the dressing-room charge "could be true." He amplified the accusation by saying soldiers were present while girls dressed & undressed.

LABOR

Teamsters Elect Hoffa. James R. Hoffa, 44, was elected as $50,000-a-yr. pres. of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters Oct. 4 at the union's convention in Miami Beach. Delegates, defying AFL-CIO demands that the Teamsters leadership be purged of officers allegedly responsible for corrupt influences, gave Hoffa 1,208 votes against a combined total of 453 for "clean-up" candidates William A. Lee (313 votes) & Thomas J. Haggerty (140). [See p. 317E1-E3]

Even before Hoffa's election, retiring pres. Dave Beck had agreed Oct. 3 to step down on Oct. 15 (his term ran to Dec. 1) to let Hoffa take over 1½ months early [see p. 317F3]. The convention voted Oct. 2 to keep the term of office 5 years despite an AFL-CIO rule setting the maximum at 4 years.

(Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell predicted Oct. 4 that Hoffa's election would spur demands for "repressive labor legislation."* Chrmn. John L. McClellan of the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities predicted Oct. 4 that Congress would "accept & meet the challenge" posed by Hoffa's election by acting to protect union members & the public from "the nefarious menace of gangsterism & racketeer control." Hoffa made public Oct. 6 a telegram of congratulations from Maurice A. Hutcheson, AFL-CIO Carpenters pres. & a vice pres. of the AFL-CIO. Hutcheson lauded "steps" taken by the Teamsters to correct "questionable practices & conditions.")

The convention Oct. 5 voted to drop Thomas L. (Honest Tom) Hickey, 64, a leader of an anti-Hoffa "clean-up" movement, as an international vice pres. He was replaced by John J. O'Rourke, 53, N.Y. Teamsters Joint Council pres. & Hoffa's chief lieutenant in New York [see pp. 317C3, 278C-D1, D-E3]. 2 other Hoffa foes—Frank W. Brewster of Seattle [see p. 300F-G2] & Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis [see p. 300A-B3], both under fire on corruption charges—also were unseated as vice presidents. Hoffa aides elevated to vice presidencies included Owen Bernard (Bert) Brennan, 53, of Detroit [see pp. 181E1, 277E-F2, A-B3, E3] & Harold Joseph Gibbons, 47, of St. Louis, secy.-treasurer of Hoffa's Central States Conf. of Teamsters & one of Hoffa's chief advisers.

New Charges Vs. Hoffa. The Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities Sept. 28 added 34 more accusations to the 48-count indictment it had published against Hoffa & other Teamsters leaders Aug. 23 [see pp. 277B2-278F1]. It charged:

(49) Hoffa had $30,000 "in union members' dues . . . paid as legal fees on behalf of 4 Pontiac, Mich. Teamster officials indicted for & ultimately convicted of extortion."

(50) Hoffa continued the salaries of the 4 Pontiac officials after they were convicted & jailed and after they left jail although, "with one minor exception, none . . . performed any services." They received $85,489 "for which they did no work."

(51) Hoffa "caused $31,953 of union members' dues to be paid in legal fees" for Teamster officials Sidney L. Brennan, Gerald P. Connelly (a "labor racketeer") & 2 others "after they had been charged with extorting money from employes. They were ultimately convicted." [See p. 277F3]

(52) Hoffa spent $22,428 more of members' dues to defend Connelly, "twice-convicted extortionist, after the latter had been indicted in connection with the dynamiting of 2 fellow Teamster officials" and after Hoffa had "publicly repudiated Connelly."

(53) Hoffa "had 2 Teamster business agents spend 3 months at Iron River, Mich., working on the property of the Hobren Corp.," owned by the wives of Hoffa & Owen (Bert) Brennan, "his chief lieutenant." This "cost the Teamsters $3,772.75." [See p. 277A-D3]

(54) Hoffa had $500,000 of Teamsters funds transferred to a Florida bank "to assure that the bank would loan $500,000 to Sun Valley, a land development scheme in which Hoffa & . . . Brennan had 45% option in purchase." [See p. 277D2]

(55) Hoffa "instructed" secy.-treasurer Robert P. Scott of Pontiac Local 614 "to hide out William Hoffa, his brother, while the latter was being sought by the police on an armed robbery charge. . . . The union paid Mr. William Hoffa's hotel bill & $75 a week in expenses."

(56) Hoffa sent Thomas Burke, a Michigan Conf. of Teamsters organizer, "to California to find the runaway wife of William Hoffa, at a cost to the union of some $5,000 to $7,000."

(57) Hoffa lent "$200,000 in union welfare funds" to the John W. Thomas Dept. Stores in Minneapolis when "the store was in the midst of a strike by a fellow AFL union."

(58) Hoffa lent "$1 million in union welfare funds" to the Thomas store after "a top store official had admitted the concern was near bankruptcy."

(59) Hoffa arranged for $2,000 from his Detroit Local 299 & $3,000 from Joint Council 13, headed by Harold Gibbons, to be paid to a lawyer for a Supreme Court appeal "on behalf of a St. Louis Teamster official convicted of tax evasion. The appeal was carried on the basis that illiciily received funds do not constitute income" for tax purposes.

(60) "Henry Lower, promoter of the Florida Sun Valley land scheme [see item 54 above], remained on the payroll" of Hoffa's home local for 18 months "while working on the land promotion" and "drew at least $59,000 in salaries & expenses."

(61) Local 299 delegates to the Teamsters convention "were named in violation of the specific provision of the [Teamsters] constitution."

(62) Owen Brennan & other Detroit Local 337 delegates also "were elected in violation of the [constitution's] . . . provisions."

(63) Hoffa "has constantly defended & given aid & comfort to Teamster Union officials who were selling out the interests of Teamster Union members by setting themselves up in highly improper business activities and by entering into collusive agreements with employers."

(64) Hoffa "has taken the part of employers & convicted extortionists against members of his own union. . . ."

(65) Hoffa arranged to appoint Zigmont Snyder, "a notorious hoodlum," as a Local 299 business agent in charge of Detroit waterfront workers.

(66) Snyder, after his appointment, "incorporated the Great Lakes Cargo Handling Corp., a stevedoring firm which made contracts with the Detroit shippers and which hired non-union employes."

(67) Snyder "operated a non-union Detroit car wash which paid employes sweatshop wages of sometimes less than $1 a day for 12 hours of work."

(68) Lawrence Welch, Detroit Local 985 business agent "& a convicted criminal, sought to induce a Detroit garage operator to take his business to . . . [Snyder's] non-union car wash."

(69) Hoffa allowed Sun Valley promoter Lower [see item 60 above] "to use Teamster offices & equipment" to promote the land scheme.

(70) Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Local 299 vice pres. & Hoffa's "close aide," "obtained 90% of the profits of a Detroit truck company by duress & threats." [See p. 277D3]

(71) Fitzsimmons "ultimately drove a Detroit truck operator out of business, and his company ended up in the hands of Mrs. James R. Hoffa, Fitzsimmons' 2 sons & his brother-in-law."

(72) Fitzsimmons "lost his memory before the committee and failed to remember the source of $7,000 which he said he had loaned to the Theater Trucking Co. in Detroit."

(73) Hoffa "obstructed justice by having secret grand jury testimony passed to him [see p. 278F2-A3] and, after finding out that Herman Prujanski had testified that Hoffa, through his business associate Oren Debbas, chairman of the Michigan State Liquor Comm., could solve the liquor license problem for Prujanski by payment of several thousands of dollars, caused Prujanski to flee to California to evade further testimony."

(74) Hoffa asked Robert P. Scott, "then lobbyist for the Michigan State Fed. of Labor, to intercede for a pardon for a notorious Detroit hoodlum who was the father-in-law of another Detroit hoodlum & [Hoffa's] friend." [See item 55 above]

(75) William Hoffa "threatened" Scott's "life . . . after Scott had kept him from getting into the numbers racket." [See items 55 & 56 above]

(76) Hoffa & Owen Brennan asked Scott to arrange "for gambling operations to be run in Oakland County, Mich. by Sam Fenazzo."

(77) Hoffa lent $40,000 or $50,000 of Local 299 "dues money . . . to John Bitonti, a notorious Detroit hoodlum who was unable to secure money [elsewhere] . . . because of his poor character, reputation & long criminal record."

(78) Testimony & other information "regarding the so-called cash loans to Hoffa creates even greater doubt about the source of Mr. Hoffa's cash funds." [See pp. 278F1, 277D-F2, D-E3]

(79) When Hoffa testified "before this committee" and "recited what he said was a list of all his loans, [he] failed to mention that he borrowed $100,000 from a bank in Cleveland."

(80) Hoffa & Owen Brennan "entered into a highly collusive business arrangement" with Lower for their "personal profit & to the detriment of union members." [See items 54, 60 & 69 above]

(81) After Hoffa & Brennan acquired a truck company "through the intercession" of Bert B. Beveridge, owner of Commercial Carriers, they assured Beveridge that he would not have to reemploy "Teamster Union members fired by Commercial Carriers" and "that he need not restore seniority to . . . Teamster members fired & then rehired." [See p. 277B3]

(82) Hoffa & Brennan sold their company (Natl. Equipment Co.) to truck operator William Bridge "for $10,000 whereas the true value . . . was minus $6,013.53." [See p. 277G2-A3]

Senate Hearings. The new charges against Hoffa were based largely on testimony & evidence developed at renewed hearings of the select Senate committee Sept. 24-28. Highlights of the hearings:

- Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy & Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) Sept. 24 said Hoffa was not a legal delegate to the Teamsters convention because he was elected a delegate by procedures invalid under the union constitution. Others were similarly challenged. [See p. 317B3]
- 5 union officials testified Sept. 24 that they had received unexpected, unrequested repayments Sept. 19-20 of $8,000 in long-standing loans they had made to Hoffa. Some had received union loans approved & countersigned by Hoffa during the period when he owed them the money. All denied pressure from Hoffa. Herman Kierdorf, Teamsters Joint Council 43 (Detroit) business agent, said he lent Hoffa the money because he was "very grateful" to Hoffa for hiring him after he had been jailed for "robbery-arson."
- Committee accountant Carmine S. Bellino reported Sept. 25 that Teamsters Joint Council 43 welfare funds had been used to pay the regular salaries of 4 Pontiac Local 614 officials jailed for extortion. The sums, paid to the convicted men's wives: Daniel J. Keating, ex-pres. of the

*Mitchell had urged at a N.Y. seminar Sept. 5 that Congress go slow on such legislation lest it kill unions as well as union racketeering. He again opposed outlawing the union shop or extending anti-trust laws to cover unions. [See p. 287C-D1]

local, $15,750; Louis C. Linteau, ex-secy.-treasurer, $22,750; Samuel J. Marrasso, business agent, $17,514; Michael Necholetti, business agent, $29,475. [See p. 325F3; Vol. XVI, 349B1]

• Michigan restaurant chain official John B. Leyhan testified Sept. 25 that he had heard 5-6 years ago that the Detroit Restaurant Guild, an employers' association, was making regular $1,850 pay-offs to Hoffa through the brother-in-law of the guild's president. This was denied by Theodore R. Karsten, guild pres., & by Garrett Reading, Karsten's brother-in-law, although Reading admitted committee evidence that he had made regular $1,850 withdrawals from his bank account. Reading conceded that he had lied in a sworn affidavit (taken by Bellino) in which he said he had done "no work whatsoever" for his guild salary, and he admitted that his recent income tax returns did not report all his income.

• Owen Brennan invoked the 5th Amend. 73 times Sept. 26 in refusing to answer committee questions about his & Hoffa's financial transactions.

• Robert B. McKercher, manager of a flour mill plant, testified Sept. 26 that Zigmont Snyder, business agent for Hoffa's Local 299, had dealt with him both as a representative of the union & as an agent for a non-union company that handled the mill's incoming wheat shipments.

• Robert P. Scott, 51, testified Sept. 27 that he had received death threats from William Hoffa & Owen Brennan for refusal to aid in rackets. He said he was elected business agent & later vice pres. of Local 614 in rigged elections while the local was under James Hoffa's trusteeship and that Hoffa had threatened "to break both my arms & legs" when he insisted on resigning in protest against Hoffa's methods.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Soble Sentenced. Confessed Soviet spy ring leader Jack Soble, 54, was given a 7-yr. jail sentence by Fed. Dist. Judge Richard H. Levet in New York Oct. 8. Levet simultaneously reduced the 5½-yr. terms he had imposed on Soble's wife, Myra, & on Jacob Albam, a 3d admitted member of the ring, to 4 years for Mrs. Soble & 5 for Albam. [See p. 222C2, E2]

McElroy Succeeds Wilson. Charles E. Wilson's resignation as Defense Secy. was accepted with regret by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 2. Wilson left office & was succeeded Oct. 9 by Neil H. McElroy. [See p. 251D2]

Politics. Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland, 49, announced formally in Sacramento Oct. 3 his candidacy for the 1958 nomination for Governor of California. He said he did so "with no purpose other than" to occupy the office "for the term or terms [the first would end in 1962] to which I might be elected." But he refused to tell reporters whether he might seek a Presidential nomination in 1960 or 1964. Knowland made his announcement after a month-long speaking tour of California during which he called for "union democracy" & "right-to-work" legislation (a ban on the union shop). Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, Knowland's rival for the GOP gubernatorial nomination, was pledged to veto a "right-to-work" bill should it be adopted by the state legislature. Knight was assured of virtually-solid labor support in the contest. [See p. 279F1]

Americans for Democratic Action reported Oct. 1 that 9 Democratic Senators & 39 Democratic Representatives but no Republicans of either house had "voted the liberal position" 100% in key tests in the recent session of Congress. The 9 100% "liberal" Senators: John A. Carroll (Colo.), Jos. S. Clark Jr. (Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Thos. C. Hennings (Mo.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), Stuart Symington (Mo.). ADA said a 100% record against the "liberal position" was made by Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.), J. Allen Frear Jr. (D., Del.), Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), Geo. W. Malone (R., Nev.) & John J. Williams (R., Del.).

Chrmn. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) of the GOP Congressional Campaign Com. said Sept. 21 that 74 House roll-call votes of the recent session were direct tests of Presidential recommendations. Republicans, he reported, supported the President 64.7% & opposed him 35.3% on those votes whereas Democrats supported him 47.7% & opposed him 52.3%. [See p. 284A-C3]

Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze (D.), 47, of Cleveland was reelected to a 3d term in a nonpartisan primary Oct. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 337B2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Constituent Assembly voted 105-0 Sept. 23 to approve the 1853 Constitution as the law of the land, thus upholding a provisional Govt. decree of May 1, 1956, abolishing the 1949 Peronist Constitution. 82 members, including 77 Intransigent Radicals, quit the Assembly on grounds that it had no legal right to exist or to change the Constitution. [See Vol. XVI, p. 146A1] . . . Almost all of 270 Peronist labor leaders arrested Oct. 5 under a 30-day state-of seige (invoked for Buenos Aires city & province by Pres. Aramburu Oct. 4), were released Oct. 7. It was believed that those arrested were released because their unions had threatened a general strike beginning with a meat packing industry walkout Oct. 7. 62 unions comprising 2 million workers had staged a 24-hr. walkout against the cost of living Sept. 27, but workers from 32 other unions reported for work. [See p. 262C2]

Haiti. The U.S. State Dept., in a protest note delivered Oct. 1 to Hait-

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	September	Sept. '56	July-Sept.	July-Sept. '56
Net deposits	**$8,115,035,270**	**$6,876,709,428**	**$18,834,018,128**	**$17,157,144,261**
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld	2,263,158,391	1,983,391,039	6,959,811,995	6,294,618,696
Other	1,766,101,794	1,656,136,449	2,241,532,562	2,310,368,043
Corporation income taxes	2,300,366,328	1,697,403,978	3,294,756,821	2,933,583,836
Net withdrawals	**6,646,906,684**	**5,648,812,535**	**21,143,080,689**	**18,106,897,176**
Military	2,879,798,779	2,920,987,157	10,303,263,289	9,466,448,828
Forgn. aid	210,865,060	279,143,683	1,130,334,862	894,806,610
Veterans	373,988,918	329,246,503	1,168,278,057	1,061,987,987
Int. on public debt	365,883,166	384,791,135	1,407,722,356	1,061,578,418
Increase in public debt	**556,872,176**	.....	**3,884,811,290**	**1,510,045,936**
Decrease in public debt	.....	**1,303,877,824**	.....	.....

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $274,526,547,137 (including $274,411,983,187 gross public debt of which $274,084,734,571 was subject to statutory limitation); last year $274,345,882,860.
Gold reserve $22,628,299,057; year ago $21,883,833,328.
Treasury balance $7,334,772,032.04; last year $6,445,432,892.

LABOR STATISTICS

	Aug.	July	Aug. '56
Civilian labor force†	*68,994	*70,228	*68,947
Employed†	*66,385	*67,221	*66,752
Agricultural†	*6,823	*7,772	*7,265
Non-farm‡	*52,838	*52,600	*52,258
Mfg.‡	*16,949	*16,698	*17,035
Govt.‡¶	*7,109	*7,138	*6,981
Unemployed†	*2,609	*3,007	*2,195
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.‡	39.9	39.7	40.3
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	$82.59	$82.18	$79.79
Strikes started‡	350	400	398
Workers involved‡	*140	*160	*137
Strikes in effect‡	575	625	625
Workers involved‡	*220	*260	*699
Man-days idleness‡	*1,600	*2,500	*2,960
Working time lost‡§	.16%	.25%	.29%

*In thousands †Census Bur. ‡Bur. of Labor Statistics ¶Federal, state & local §Estimated, all industries

PRICE INDEXES

	Aug.	July	Aug. '56
Consumer (cost-of-living), all items*	121.0	120.8	116.8
Apparel	106.6	106.5	105.5
Food	117.9	117.4	113.1
Housing	125.7	125.5	122.2
Rent	135.4	135.2	133.2
Medical care	138.6	138.4	133.3
Wholesale, all commodities*	118.3	118.2	114.7
Crude materials†	99.6	99.7	96.4
Intermediate items	125.4	125.2	122.6
Finished goods	118.6	118.5	114.1
Farm products	93.0	92.8	89.1
Processed foods	106.7	107.2	102.6
Non-farm, non-food items	125.9	125.7	122.5
Apparel (textile)	99.6	99.5	99.7
Purchasing power of dollar as measured by—			
Wholesale prices*	84.5	84.6	87.2
Consumer prices*	82.6	82.8	85.6
Retail food prices*	84.6	85.2	88.4
Farm price data‡:	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. '56**
Received by farmers	245	248	236
Crops	228	233	233
Livestock & products	259	260	239
Paid by farmers§	296	295	287
Parity ratio	83	84	82

*Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 †For further processing ‡Agri. Dept., 1910-14=100 §All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wages

ian Forgn. Min. Louis Roumain, demanded "trial & punishment" for policemen who allegedly murdered U.S. citizen Shibley Talamas, 30, of Port-au-Prince. Talamas had been arrested by Haitian police Sept. 29 in connection with the slaying Sept. 28 of 4 Haitian soldiers at Kenscoff Outpost. He was detained when he went to police hq. for a curfew pass to get a doctor for his wife, who was about to give birth. He then was permitted to go free, went to the U.S. Embassy to seek protection, then surrendered later Sept. 28 to the police after they had given assurance that he would not be harmed. The police reported Sept. 30 that Talamas had died of a heart attack, but 2 U.S. physicians who examined his body declared "categorically" that he had been beaten to death. . . . A Haitian presidential election Sept. 22 apparently was won (although subject to an official canvass) by Dr. François Duvalier, 48, a physician. Duvalier's chief opponent, Louis Dejoie, refused to concede the election on grounds that it had been rigged. He went into hiding and was sought by police in connection with a general strike called Sept. 26. Stores which had closed that day were smashed open by mobs with police & troop protection. The military junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Thrasybule Kebreau declared a state of siege Sept. 27 and decreed Oct. 1 that any civilian or soldier might "apprehend or kill" on sight anyone whom the Govt. had designated as an outlaw. [See p. 135D1]

Honduras. The Liberal Party, headed by ex-Amb.-to-U.S. Ramon Villeda Morales, won 36 of 58 Constituent Assembly seats & polled 62% of the popular vote in elections Sept. 22. 4 persons were reported killed in election day disorders. [See p. 272B1; Vol. XVI, 356G3]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Jewish New Year 5718 (Rosh Hashona) began at sundown Sept. 25. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) began at sundown Oct. 4. [See p. 150A3] . . . **Princeton U.** pres. Robert F. Goheen announced Sept. 23 that the university had revoked recognition & privileges extended Rev. Hugh Halton, 44, as its Roman Catholic chaplain because of the latter's "irresponsible attacks upon the intellectual integrity of faculty members." Halton had criticized some faculty members as being excessively leftist. He remained as director of the off-campus Aquinas Center in Princeton. . . . **Quaker** (Society of Friends) Monthly Meeting in Plymouth Meeting, Pa. accepted Sept. 18 a $5,000 Fund for the Republic award given it in 1955 for "defense of democratic principles" in refusing to dismiss librarian Mary G. Knowles, who had invoked the 5th Amend. against Senate Internal Security Subcom. questioning about her alleged Communist background. The fund was applied to operation of the Wm. Jeans Meml. Library, which she still directed pending appeal of her contempt-of-Congress conviction. [See p. 50F1] . . . **Pope Pius XII** told delegates to a World Union of Catholic Women's Orgs. congress in Rome Sept. 29 that women must accept a "clearcut difference" in the status of marriage partners as defined in a passage from the writings of St. Paul ("Let women be subject to their husbands as to the Lord . . .") [see p. 303E1]. The Pope said in an address to the 2d World Congress of the Lay Apostolate in Rome Oct. 5 that the church "does not at all think of abandoning the field to her declared enemy, atheistic communism. This fight will be fought to the end, but with the arms of Christ." [See p. 88B1] . . . **Eugene Cardinal Tisserant,** 73, dean of the College of Cardinals, was named Roman Catholic librarian & archivist by the Pope Sept. 26 to succeed the late Giovanni Cardinal Mercati. [See p. 279F3]

Dr. Minard W. Stout resigned Oct. 5 (effective July 1, 1958) as U. of Nevada president. [See Vol. XV, p. 79D3] . . . **Scholarship** funds available to undergraduates in 1,562 colleges & universities totaled $65.7 million (237,000 scholarships) in the 1955-56 school year, the U.S. Office of Eductn. reported Sept. 26. See pp. 279D2, 151E1]

OBITUARIES

Fred Ballard, 72, playwright ("Believe Me, Xantippe," "Young America," "Ladies of the Jury"); Sept. 24 in Lincoln, Neb.

William Marshall Bullitt, 84, Louisville (Ky.) atty., U.S. Solicitor Gen. 1912-13, U.S. Shipping Bd. special counsel 1921-22; Oct. 3 in Louisville. [See p. 264D2]

Walter Duranty, 73, English-born "N.Y. Times" forgn. correspondent 1913-41, author ("I Write as I Please," "Stalin & Co." "One Life, One Kopeck"), authority on Russian life, winner of 1932 Pulitzer Prize for series on USSR; Oct. 3 in Orlando, Fla. of stomach ailment one week after marriage to Mrs. Anna Enwright, his 2d wife. [See Vol. XIII, p. 197P]

Richard English, 47, screenplay writer ("A Thousand & One Nights," "Flying Missile"), writer & lecturer against communism; Oct. 2 in Hollywood, Calif.

Harold S. Falk, 73, pres. Falk Corp., industrial machine mfrs.; Oct. 7 in Milwaukee.

Dr. Jekuthiel Ginsburg, 68, Polish-born head of Yeshiva U. (N.Y.) Inst. of Mathematics, ed. of journal "Scripta Mathematica"; Oct. 7 in New York of heart attack.

Leonard Colton Hanna Jr., 67, dir. M. A. Hanna Co. (iron ore & coal), art patron, philanthropist in Cleveland area; Oct. 5 near Painesville, O.

Earl W. Jimerson, 68, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of N. Amer. pres. since 1942 who was instrumental in merging union with United Packinghouse Workers; Oct. 5 in East St. Louis, Ill. of kidney ailment. [See Vol. XV, p. 401C3]

Frank R. S. Kaplan, 71, pres. Copperweld Steel Co., B'nai B'rith leader; Oct. 4 in Pittsburgh.

Bernard Ralph Maybeck, 95, Calif. architect, designer of Berkeley First Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts; Oct. 3 in Berkeley.

Josephine Lyons Scott Pinckney, 62, Charleston (S.C.) poet, novelist ("Three O'Clock Dinner," "Great Mischief"); Oct. 4 in New York of respiratory infection. [See Vol. XII, p. 19E]

Carl Rosenberger, 85, German-born founder in 1902 of Coro, Inc., costume jewelry mfrs.; Oct. 7 in N.Y.

Eugene Adams Yates, 76, bd. chrmn. since 1950 of utilities-holding Southern Co. which helped to organize Mississippi Valley Generating Co. whose 25-yr. contract with AEC was cancelled in 1955 by Pres. Eisenhower after it had become a political campaign issue; Oct. 5 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 45G3]

SPORTS

World Series

Divide First 6 Games. The AL N.Y. Yankees & NL Milwaukee Braves broke even in the first 6 games of the 1957 World Series. Results:

First game Oct. 2 at Yankee Stadium, N.Y.:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Milw.	1	5	0	Spahn (l.), Johnson, McMahon	Crandall
N.Y.	3	9	0	Ford	Berra

Attendance: 69,476.

2d game Oct. 3 at Yankee Stadium:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Milw.	4	8	0	Burdette	Crandall
N.Y.	2	7	2	Shantz (l.), Ditmar, Grim	Berra

Home runs: Logan (Milw.), Berra. Attendance: 65,202.

3d game Oct. 5 at County Stadium, Milwaukee:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	12	9	0	Turley (w.), Larsen	Berra
Milw.	3	8	1	Buhl (l.), Pizarro, Conley, Johnson, Trowbridge, McMahon	Rice, Crandall

Tony Kubek, rookie N.Y. infielder-outfielder living in Milwaukee, hit 2 home runs. Mantle (N.Y.) & Aaron (Milw.) also homered. The Yankees drew 13 walks. Attendance: 45,804.

4th game Oct. 6 at County Stadium:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	5	11	0	Sturdivant, Schantz, Kucks, Byrne, Grim (l.)	Berra
Milw.	7	7	0	Spahn	Crandall

Milwaukee lost a 4-1 lead when Howard homered with 2 on base in the 9th, fell behind when Bauer tripled to drive in a N.Y. run in the 10th, won in the last half of the 10th when Logan doubled to drive in the tying run, then Mathews homered with a man on base. Aaron & Torre of Milwaukee also hit home runs in the game. Attendance: 45,804.

5th game Oct. 7 in Milwaukee:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	0	7	0	Ford (l.), Turley	Berra
Milw.	1	6	1	Burdette	Crandall

Singles by Mathews, Aaron & Adcock produced Milwaukee run in 6th inning. Attendance: 45,811.

6th game Oct. 9 in New York:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Milw.	2	4	0	Buhl, Johnson (l.), McMahon	
N.Y.	3	7	0	Turley	Berra

A 2-run homer by Berra was offset by homers by Torre & Aaron of Milwaukee until Bauer of N.Y. hit decisive homer in 7th inning. Attendance: 61,408.

Other Winners

Golf: The British team, which lost 3 doubles matches, won one & drew one Oct. 4, rallied to win 6 singles matches, lose one & draw one Oct. 5

and defeat the U.S. team, 7-4, in the Ryder Cup pro team matches at Lindrick (Worksop), Eng. It was Britain's first Ryder Cup victory since 1933. [See Vol. XVI, p. 371F3] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Charlotte Ann Sheppard's Cassin Hanover, Fred Egan driving, won the $50,460 Kentucky Futurity trot Oct. 3 in Lexington, Ky., for $14,431.56. Woodley Lane Farm's Reneged, Bob Ussery up, won the $55,400 Manhattan Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) Oct. 5, for $37,300. Raoul Meyer's Oroso, Serge Boullenger up, won the 65 million-franc ($150,000) Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamps (Paris) Oct. 6, for 40 million francs ($114,000). Mrs. Ogden Phipps' Neji, Pat Smithwick up, won the $32,250 Grand Natl. Steeplechase Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) Oct. 8, for $21,450. [See p. 320F1]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 5—N.Y. 24, Phila. 20; Balti. 21, Chicago Bears 10; Cleve. 23, Pittsburgh 12. **Oct. 6**—San Fran. 23, Los Ang. 20; Washn. 37, Chicago Cards 14; Detroit 24, Green Bay 14.

College (Oct. 5)

AF Acad. 19, Detrt. 12
Ala. 6, Vandblt. 6
Arkansas 20, TCU 7
Army 27, Penn St. 13
Auburn 40, Chattga. 7
Bos. C. 13, Quantico 7
BYU 20, Mont. 7*
Brown 21, Yale 20
Bucknell 19, Temple 6
Citadel 21, Davidsn. 7
COP 21, Tulsa 13
Cornell 20, Harvard 6
Dartmth. 6, Penn 3
Duke 14, Maryland 0
Florida 14, Ky. 7
Furman 13, G.Wash. 12
H. Cross 32, Dayton 6
Houston 7, Cinci. 0
Idaho 21, Utah 6
Ill. 40, Colgate 0
Iowa 20, Wash. St. 13
Kansas 35, Colo. 34
Lafyt. 14, Buffalo 6
LSU 19, Tex. Tech 14
Miami 13, Baylor 7
Michigan 26, Ga. 0
Mich. St. 19, Calif. 0
Minn. 21, Purdue 17
Miss. 34, H.-Sim. 7
Nebr. 14, Kan. St. 7
N.C. 13, Navy 7
N.C. St. 13, Clemson 7
Notre Dame 26, Ind. 0
Ohio St. 35, Wash. 7
Okla. 40, Iowa St. 14
Okla. St. 26, Wichita 0
Oregon 21, UCLA 0
Ore. St. 22, Nwstn. 13
Pitt 20, USC 14*
Prnctn. 47, Columbia 6
Rice 34, Stanford 7
Rutgers 14, Conn. 7
S.C. 27, Texas 21
S.D. 27, N.D. 27
Syr. 27, Bost. U. 20
Tenn. 14, Miss. St. 9
Tex. A&M 28, Mo. 0
Tulane 20, Marqt. 6
Vilnva. 21, Fla. St. 7
Va. 28, Wake Forest 20
VMI 28, Richmond 6
W&M 13, VPI 7
Wis. 45, W.Va. 13
Wyo. 19, Utah St. 19

*Oct. 4

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Brooklyn Dodger stockholders & directors voted Oct. 8 to move their NL baseball team to Los Angeles in 1958. The Los Angeles City Council had approved by 10-4 Oct. 7 an ordinance to provide the Dodgers with a ballpark site in Chavez Ravine, including $2 million worth of leveling work & $2,750,000 worth of county work on access roads. See p. 320D-E1] . . . **Natl. Hockey League** season opened Oct. 8. [See pp. 192D2, 128C2] . . . **Robert W. Broeg** of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" was named Baseball Writers' Assn. of Amer. pres. in Milwaukee Oct. 6 to succeed Dan Daniel of the "N.Y. World Telegram & Sun."

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 50 persons were drowned when a passenger boat capsized Oct. 7 in the Jaibharali Tejpur River, Assam State, India, it was reported from Calcutta. . . . 31 persons were killed Oct. 3 when a Lebanese C-46 airliner enroute to Kuwait caught fire & crashed into the Mediterranean 20 mi. S.W. of Beirut. [See p. 304D2] . . . All 26 passengers were killed Oct. 2 when a bus plunged into the Jucar River, 15 mi. S.W. of Cuenca, Spain during a storm. . . . An earthquake & windstorm struck the Kerkennah Is. off the Tunisian coast Oct. 5, resulting in 11 deaths in the village of Kratten. . . . 10 persons were killed & 25 were injured Oct. 5 when a bus fell over a 200-ft. precipice in the Malakand hills, Pakistan.

(Eruption of an underwater volcano ½ mi. off Fayal I., Azores resulted in the creation of a new volcanic island beginning Oct. 1. The "N.Y. Times" Sept. 29 quoted a report by the Soviet Academy of Sciences disclosing that Mt. Bezymianny, a volcano on Kamchatka Peninsula, erupted Mar. 30, 1956 in a gigantic explosion recorded by barographs 625 mi. away.)

Crime. Ex-convict Philip A. Tranberg, 30, production control foreman for Airpro, Inc., was charged Oct. 2 in Mineola, N.Y. with murder in the fatal bludgeoning Sept. 30 of Edward A. Reitman, 41, owner of Airpro, allegedly in a quarrel over business. . . . William Richard Rose, 51, ex-pres. of the Ellenville, N.Y. Home Natl. Bank, changed his "not guilty" plea to "guilty" Oct. 7 in New York at the start of his trial for misappropriating bank funds. [See p. 104A2] . . . Garry Davis, world citizenship campaigner, was arrested Sept. 30 in Paris and charged with shoplifting $47 worth of women's underwear from a department store. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440F3]

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Fed. Communications Comm. special staff group headed by Law Dean Roscoe L. Barrow of the U. of Cincinatti recommended Aug. 3 the elimination of (1) TV networks' "option time" demand on use of affiliated stations during prime viewing hours, (2) the "must buy" requirement that advertisers used specified stations in order to secure network facilities, and (3) network ownership & operation of more than 3 very-high-frequency (channels 2 through 13) stations. The report said present TV network practices raised "questions concerning anti-trust policy" referrable to the Justice Dept. for study. [See p. 189G1] . . . **Rockefeller Foundation** reported Sept. 19 that it made grants totaling $30,075,305 in 1956 to bring its total since 1913 to $565,456,662. [See p. 170F2; Vol. XVI, 435B2; XV, 434C3] . . . **Sun's surface** turbulence was photographed from a record altitude of 81,000 ft. Sept. 25 with an automatic camera in an unmanned balloon launched near New Brighton, Minn. by an Office of Naval Research team headed by Prof. Martin Schwarzschild, Princeton astronomer.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Carousel. Revival by NYC Light Opera Co. of Rodgers & Hammerstein musical about carnival life. Based on Ferenc Molnar's play "Liliom." Staged by John Fearnley. With Howard Keel, Barbara Cook, Victor Moore, Russell Nype, Kay Medford, James Mitchell, Marie Powers, Bambi Linn. Sept. 11 at City Center. (7-0-0)§ Closed Sept. 29.

Four Winds. Thomas W. Phipps' drama in which heiress discovers she's at the mercy of syncophantic friends, relatives & husbands. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Presented by Worthington Miner & Kenneth Wagg. With Ann Todd, James Rennie, Conrad Nagel, Luella Gear, Carl Esmond, Peter Cookson, Robt. Hardy. Sept. 25 at Cort. (0-1-6)§ Closed Oct. 12 after 21 performances.

I Knock at the Door. Staged concert reading of first vol. in Irish playwright Sean O'Casey's autobiography. Adapted by Paul Shyre. Staged by Stuart Vaughn. Presented by Shyre, Lucille Lortel & Howard Gottfried. With Shyre, Aline MacMahon, Staats Cotsworth, Rae Allen, Geo. Brenlin, Roy Poole. Sept. 29 at Belasco. (5-2-0)§

Look Back in Anger. John Osborne's play about young people trapped by rigid English society & overwhelming boredom of conformity. Staged by Tony Richardson. Presented by David Merrick. With Kenneth Haigh, Alan Bates, Mary Ure, Vivienne Drummond, Jack Livesy. Oct. 1 at Lyceum. (5-2-0)§

Mask and Gown. Musical divertissement starring female impersonator T. C. Jones. Musical numbers staged by Jim Russell. Continuity by Ronny Graham & Sidney Carroll. Music & lyrics by Graham, June Carroll, Arthur Aiegel & Dorothy Frietag. Production staged & presented by Leonard Sillman. With Betty Carr, John Smoiko, Gaby Monet, Rod Strong. Sept. 10 at Golden. (0-6-1)§

West Side Story. Musical comedy set in current New York scene, based loosely on Romeo & Juliet story. Book by Arthur Laurents, music by Leonard Bernstein, lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. Direction & choreography by Jerome Robbins. Presented by Robt. E. Griffith & Harold S. Prince by arrangement with Roger L. Stevens. With Larry Kert, Carol Lawrence, Art Smith, Chita Rivera, Ken Le Roy, Mickey Calin, Lee Becker, Tommy Abbott, Reri Grist. Sept. 26 at Winter Garden. (7-0-0)§

Closed

Hotel Paradiso July 13 (108 performances)
No Time for Sergeants Sept. 14. (798 perf.)
Separate Tables Sept. 28 (322 performances)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946
(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Showing the ownership, management, and circulation of FACTS ON FILE, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1957.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager, are: Publisher: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Editor: Fred E. McGhee, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Managing Editor: Lester A. Sobel, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Business Manager: Bernard Messinger, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

2. The owner is: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; M. C. Boas, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Edw. Van Westerborg, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 2,300. (Signed) Edw. Van Westerborg, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of Oct., 1957. Lester A. Sobel, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 41-3758850, Qualified in Nassau County. Commission expires March 30, 1959.